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RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE
TASHKENT PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE

"Cleavage of Radicals in Metallo-Organic Compounds of Metals of Group IV: IV. Cleavage of Radicals by Reaction of Iodine With Compounds of the Types B_3Sn and B_3SnR ," Z. M. Mamlukin, Tashkent Pharm Inst

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol 14, 1944, pp 1047-53

Previous work showed that the reaction, $R_3Sn + I_2 \rightarrow R_3SnI + RI$ (where R was a normal alkyl group containing 1-6 C atoms) proceeded less readily with increasing number of C atoms in R. This rule has now been shown to hold for the next two higher members of the series in which R contained, respectively, 7 and 8 C atoms. Only slight differences were observed between $(n-C_7H_{15})_3Sn$ (I) and $(n-C_8H_{17})_3Sn$ (II) with respect to their reaction with I_2 to form, respectively, $(n-C_7H_{15})_3SnI$ (III) and $(n-C_8H_{17})_3SnI$ (IV). Thus both I and II failed to react with I_2 in boiling ether, reacted slowly in boiling benzene and reacted fairly rapidly in boiling toluene and xylene, the reaction being complete after refluxing for several hours in the latter solvent, when approximately 60% of the theoretical amounts of III and IV were isolated. Full details of eleven compounds given.

"Cleavage of Radicals in Metallo-Organic Compounds of Group IV: V. Cleavage of Radicals by Action of Hydrogen Chloride and Mercury Sublimate on Compounds of Type R_3M , Where M is Tin, Lead, or Silicon,"
Z. M. Mamukhin, Tashkent Phys Inst

"Zhur Obshch Khimi" Vol 16, 1946, pp 235-42

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 Dry HCl acting on Me_3Sn and Me_2EtSn in boiling CHCl_3 leads to the cleavage of the smaller radical, though showing a similarity of action of HCl to the cleaving action of iodine. HgCl_2 is a more active cleaving agent, with tetraalkyl tin compounds, than HCl, also with the lightest radical being cleaved preferentially. Full details given.

"Colloidal Physiological Salt Solution (Guazole),"
 Z. M. Umanskiy, M. I. Ol'shanskiy, M. L. Frimerman,
 Tashkent Phar Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 2, 1946, pp 63-5

Apricot gum (I) from Central Asia, Gummi armenisaca, is colorless to yellowish brown, completely water-soluble, and an acceptable substitute for gum arabic (II). A typical analysis of I is: ash 2.4, Ca 0.65, K 0.43, Mg 0.14, and Na 0.04%; in 1% solution the pH is 6.2-6.4, η_{sp} lowering 0.14-0.15°. In viscosity and osmotic pressure, solutions of I surpass solutions of II: thus, 0.5% of I in physiological salt solution gives about the same viscosity as 7% of II. Advantages are the low contents of Ca, K, and Mg in the 0.5% solution, and the isotonicity with blood. The preferred colloidal physiological salt solution (III) contains NaCl 9.0, KCl 0.15, I 5.0, NaOH 0.1 g, standard physiological salt (?) solution 4 ml, and distilled water to make 1,000 ml. Experiments with dogs show that I has no toxic effects in this solution. Effects on canine hemoglobin, erythrocyte, and leucocyte counts and on body temperature were observed. The name guazole is proposed for III.

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